

FRANCE.

French Report of a German Retrograde Movement.

Von der Tann and the Duke of Mecklenburg Falling Back.

General De Paladines' Army Advancing.

No Bombardment of Paris Possible at Present.

Spread of Disease in the German Armies.

Fighting at Various Points in Northern France.

Manteuffel's Forces Moving to the Loire.

MORE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED.

A Republican Demonstration in Tours.

ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Important from Paris—Von der Tann and the Duke of Mecklenburg Falling Back—The French Advancing—Manteuffel Moving to the Loire—The Weather.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A despatch from Tours reports that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and General von der Tann are falling back, while the French are advancing and threatening to outflank them both. It is thought that General Manteuffel will march to the Loire.

The ground in the departments of Orne, Eure and Sarthe is covered with deep snow.

A French Flank Movement Upon Versailles.

The Engagement Near Dreux and Defeat of the French—Von der Tann Forced Back to Abbeville—Movements of Prince Frederick Charles.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A correspondent with the German army telegraphs as follows:

A FRENCH FLANK MOVEMENT UPON VERSAILLES.

Some of Manteuffel's troops shared in the fight at Dreux. The design of Paladines was, reinforced by Kertry, to turn the flank of the Fifth corps at Versailles, and operate on the weak point of the German lines between St. Germain and Argenteuil, where a sortie from Mont Valerien was to support his attack. He had marched north from Chateaufort on the line to Chartres and Chateaufort, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid being intercepted.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT DREUX.

He was, however, met by the Duke of Mecklenburg, with parts of the Fifth and Twelfth corps and the Fifty-sixth cavalry division, which had been hastily gathered from the Paris besieging corps, and from those which marched on Orleans. The Second and Fourth cavalry divisions were held in reserve near Epernay. The French were driven back to Chateaufort and beyond.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince Frederick Charles was at Tours commanding the Third, Ninth and Tenth corps. The Tenth corps was working toward Dijon by Chateaufort-sur-Seine, the Ninth toward Auxerre, while the Third, via Vesoul and Fontainebleau, connected with General Tann, of the Thirteenth army.

REINFORCEMENTS IN RESERVE.

The remainder, not above named, in connection with the affair at Dreux, were stationed as follows:—The Guards at Dreux and Gisors, concentrating on the latter; the Fourth corps at Saint Brice, the Twelfth at Levert Gaillet, the Twenty-third Infantry division at Combray, the Twenty-fourth at L'Epine, the Twelfth Cavalry division at Chantilly, the latter to support Manteuffel. All these are for the siege of Paris; but the follow up, save orders to the contrary, will be ready for a southward movement to support Tann, if necessary:—The Second Bavarian corps, now at Sedan; the Sixth corps, now at Villeneuve la Reine; the Eleventh, now at Soisy, and the Wurtemberg division, now at Villiers-sur-Marne.

THEIR LINE OF MARCH.

How they will march depends on the line of the French retreat from Dreux and of the expected French advance from Chateaufort. Prince Frederick Charles wants to co-operate.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Bombardment Possible at Present—Dissemination of Disease in the German Camps—The French Entering—Movements Within the Lines—Positions of the Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A correspondent writing from Versailles on the 18th and 19th says:

NO BOMBARDMENT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

It really seems as if no bombardment was possible before next spring. The siege of Troy over again! The German guns are literally stuck in the mud, and constant rain is being employed in attempting to make practicable roads, but nearly all in vain. Should a sortie now occur, with great difficulty the Germans could only bring a small number of guns into action. Intrenchments in the rear of their positions to guard against attack from the direction of Orleans proceed slowly.

DISEASE IN THE GERMAN CAMPS.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, typhus fever and small-pox are on the increase, and the hospitals are in a wretched condition. When a German soldier falls ill it seems he is expected to die as soon as possible and take himself out of the way. The hospitals are fearfully filthy, and the patients are destitute of bedding, exposed to the cold and deprived of the necessary food. In some hospitals all the patients die every night, and the beds are emptied of the dead and immediately filled with new sick.

THE FRENCH INTENDING.

The French continue, with incessant activity, throwing up new works and arming them with guns, whereof they seem to have an inexhaustible supply. They are digging rifle pits and also apparently constructing mines.

MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE FRENCH LINES.

Unusual silence has prevailed some days in their

large forts, and there has been very little firing. Great bodies of troops are exercised every day on the plains in front of Mont Valerien and on the peninsula bounded by the Seine and on the roads leading south of the city. Large quantities of vegetables are still in the fields around the city, and parties are every day engaged in digging and conveying them inside.

POSITIONS OF THE GERMAN.

The greatest amount of sickness prevails in the Sixth army, commanded by the Crown Prince, whose headquarters are at Margency; the Garde du Corps, of the Prince of Wurtemberg, headquarters at Gisors; the Fourth army corps, under General von Alvensleben, headquarters at Soisy; the Twelfth Saxony army corps, under Prince George of Saxony, headquarters at Le Vert Gaillet.

NO SORTIE EXPECTED.

Another correspondent at Versailles the 18th inst. telegraphs as follows:—It is believed the French will make no sortie at present from Paris. The Army of the Loire has withdrawn southward to avoid being shut in between the German armies marching against it.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE GERMAN HEALTH.

The spirit of the German troops around Paris is excellent and their health is very good considering the cold and damp weather. The last was another quiet night in the siege works.

FOOD PLentiful.

Food continues plentiful among the Germans. The market prices at Versailles are much greater than a month ago.

GERMAN UNION.

Though not yet definitely concluded, the negotiations for the union of Germany are regarded as safely brought through the critical state. Several German statesmen have returned home.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL HAZEN.

General Hazen has left Versailles for Germany. It is said that his journey had or will have a political character.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Engagement Near Vouz—A Camp on Fire—A Battle Expected at Beaumont—Ruined Forts of Treves.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

A despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Andernach, dated 18th inst., says that an engagement took place at Vouz. The Prussians were in strong force and entrenched. The volunteers were repulsed. The camp at St. Vastien was on fire this morning. A battle is expected at Beaumont.

It is rumored that Treves has made a sortie as far as Gisors.

Military Operations in the North of France—French Defeat Near Torgny—Skirmishes at Meuseville and Gisors—Engagement at Nancy—General Items.

LILLE, Nov. 20, 1870.

There was a fight yesterday in the department of the Aisne between a French force, composed of Franco-Germans and Mobile Guards, and a Prussian detachment moving from Torgny. The French finally retired in good order. The losses on both sides were about equal.

SKIRMISHES ELSEWHERE.

There was a similar encounter on the same day near Meuseville, in which the French were driven back. A skirmish at Gisors, near La Fere, is also reported.

ENGAGEMENT AT NANCY.

At Nancy, on the 16th, an engagement took place, in which the Prussians lost 200 killed, wounded and taken prisoner, and fifteen Franco-Germans were wounded and one killed.

GERMAN THREATEN AN ATTACK ON NEUCHÂTEL.

The Germans threaten an attack on Neuchâtel. The French losses in the conflicts before Montmedy have been serious.

GENERAL MILITARY REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Garibaldian Success—Movements of Manteuffel's Army—More About the Proposed Armistice—German Republic at Dreux—Republican Demonstration in Tours—Various Matters.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1870.

The Garibaldians, under Ricciotti Garibaldi, killed and captured 1,000 Prussians at Chantilly.

MOVEMENTS OF MANTEUFFEL'S ARMY.

A correspondent telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters, via Epernay, on the 18th—Yesterday General Manteuffel was at Rheims with the First and Eighth army corps, marching by Soissons toward Amiens, with instructions to direct his course southward, in case of a heavy attack by the Army of the Loire.

MORE ABOUT THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

My despatch last night concerning the new demand made by England through Otto Russell for an armistice was confirmed to-night by the *Observer*, which says that the negotiations for an armistice are opened on a basis which promises success.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PROPOSED ELECTIONS.

The *Tours Montreuil* declares that the deliverance of the country from invasion must precede any election for a General Assembly, but the anti-republican press of France denounces this course.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT TONEL.

A correspondent at Andernach telegraphs, the 20th—An engagement took place yesterday at Tonel, near Torgny, between French volunteers and the Prussians. The latter were strongly intrenched and the volunteers retired. The French commandant was wounded and Captain Petit killed. The camp at St. Vieren was fired this morning. A combat is imminent in the direction of Beaumont.

GERMAN REPULSE AT EPERVY.

A telegram from Rouen dated yesterday states that the Germans attacked Epervey the same day, but they met with a vigorous resistance from the National Guards and retired to the environs.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN TOURS.

A despatch from Tours, November 18, says—A great republican demonstration was made here to-night. The crowd paraded the streets and proclaimed the republic. The speakers declared their willingness to die for the republic. Gambetta addressed the crowd, saying they should do no more than get up demonstrations, and they should abstain from bomb and shooting.

PRUSSIAN SCOUTS AT MONTAGNA.

A telegram from Tours, dated this afternoon, reports that Prussian scouts were seen in the vicinity of Montagna on the 17th.

GERMAN CAPTAINS TO BE HELD AS PRISONERS.

The *Montreuil*, of Tours, says the captains of German merchantmen captured by the French naval forces will be treated as prisoners of war.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

The Prussians claim successes for their arms before Metz and Chantilly.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IS TO BE CALLED TO TRY MARSHAL BAZAIN.

Thousands of Cases of Ammunition and Rifles Ready for Shipment—Whither Are They Bound?

It has been rumored that the steamship *Erie*, of Boston, at present lying at this port, was the point of setting sail clandestinely for Paris and other war materiel on board. A *Herald* reporter was yesterday dispatched to ascertain the truth of the report. The following is the result of his inquiries:

THE *ERIE* IS AT PRESENT, AND HAS BEEN FOR SEVERAL DAYS PAST, MOORED TO PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER, WHERE SHE IS NOW SHIPPING HER CARGO. SHE IS A NEW AND HANDSOME VESSEL, 3,000 TONS BURTON, AND IS COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN R. F. SEARS. SHE IS CHARTERED BY

some house (French) as chartered the Ontario, being the twin ship of that vessel, and it will be remembered, cleared on the 18th inst. "For Cows and a market" laden with a full cargo of munitions of war. The crew of the *Erie* numbers upwards of eighty men, and no passengers are to be carried. Her cargo is to consist entirely of war materiel. Up to the present time the vessel, which is only half laden, contains the following:—11,000 cases of ammunition and 2,500 cases of rifles, carbines and muskets.

It is not positively known when the *Erie* will take her departure, but the probability is that it will be made to show her stern whenever the remainder of her cargo has been shipped. This operation is not likely to be delayed, for the vessel is to be loaded by the 22nd inst. The destination was a matter upon which her officers were very reserved, and the only information imparted was that it would "probably" be identical with that of the *Ontario*. Should the *Erie* succeed in eluding the vigilance of the German cruisers and reach Cows in safety she will doubtless be of great service to the French men-of-war to help her forward on her voyage. Her enormous cargo of death-dealing missiles could fall to be a valuable addition to the resources of *La Belle France*.

There is no special secrecy apparent in the method of shipping the cargo. The agents of the *Erie* in this city are Vernon H. Brown & Co., of 16 South street.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

General Butler's Opinion of the Case.

The United States the Real Owners of the Mines—President Grant's Interference was Simply to Protect the Government—History of the Case Before Congress and in the House Judiciary Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

My attention has been called to the several statements of the newspapers about the McGarrahan claim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the McGarrahan claim, and that of the New Ireland Company for many days during the last Congress; and after the fullest investigation and the most patient thought I could give to the subject, and I will now state my opinion of the case.

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SUMNER IN THE WEST.

He is Interviewed by a Chicago Reporter and Gives His Views About President Grant and Ex-Minister Motley.

(From the Chicago Republican republican organ, Nov. 18.)

Hon. Charles Sumner arrived in the city yesterday forenoon and last night in depositing his baggage in the care of the amiable hotelier at the Grand House. A reporter of the *Republican*, seeing the illustrious name and address, "Charles Sumner, Esq., inserted upon the register of the hotel, supplemented by the figures "22," descended at once to Mr. Sumner's most immediate desire was without doubt a conversation with some authorized representative of this journal.

CHIEF SUMNER.

He therefore sent up his card, and was soon admitted into the presence of the Senator, who seemed to be already holding quite a long and pleasant conversation with some one who was not a reporter, but a confidential sort of conversation commenced. Mr. Sumner sat in an easy chair, presiding over a room rather more crowded than even hotel rooms usually are, unless the occupant be either an editor or a senator. First, there was his huge portmanteau, standing wide open; then there was the small, comfortable high back chair, and a table which had been forwarded to the Senator's address; then some overcoats, &c.; then

THE SENATOR HIMSELF.

Looking as tall, broad and deep as ever, and a little more portly than a few years ago, his massive head was likewise a little more than ever lost upon the Senator, who was looking quite as brightly as of old, but lost to the view of the casual spectator in the thick, long and shaggy crop of Senatorial hair which was now upon his head. The following conversation ensued:

REPORTER—I called to pay you my respects, Senator, and am glad you have found your way to the Northwest again.

MR. SUMNER—Glad to see you, sir. Sit down, please. I am like to visit Chicago. What is there new here?

REPORTER—What is there new about the North?

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